









any of his immediate friends. His hospitalization was said

Washington interfered, and Washington had no excuse for interfering. The Erie scandal was all State business, and within the State Fisk had the control of a regiment maintained by himself, and any number of big-built ruffians at five dollars a day. He bought an opera house, furnished it like a palace, fortified it like a feudal tower, till a sheriff with a writ who entered it would have taken his life in his hand; stocked it with a harem of dancing-girls, and from there issued his orders to hundreds of dependents, and to a mob which admired him as the London mob admired a man of pre-

ferred to his position, but

If he wanted money, he took the receipts of the Erie line, or declared dividends on some preference shares in his own hands, or availed himself of the American practice of raising railway funds, not by debentures, but by an issue of more shares. If anybody questioned his right to issue them, he sought legal permission—we make the statement—through the law firm of Messrs. Adams, Messrs. Messers, Messrs. Messers, Messrs. Messers, the sons of the late Minister Messrs. Messers, the compliant Legislature at Albany, and if the public shirked the shares he issued a dividend, or a promise of one, and sold the stock to Englishmen. There was always plenty for his wants, and those of his dependents, and when at last the Ring fell and Tammany was paralyzed, and the end seemed coming, he is said to have devised a plan by which to compromise with the English shareholders, and walk off unhurt with a great fortune in his pocket. The money was to be paid to the men of his kind, had they the extra vice which Scotchmen have—indifference, the "superfluity of naughtiness." He fought with a dealer in Wall-street named Stokes

as the individual is still

Samson loved Delilah, writing to her about his management of Erie, the mysterious secret of his strength, and appears in his reliance on his hirelings to have resorted to his usual weapon, despotism under legal forms. Three times, it is said, he succeeded in arresting Stokes on criminal charges, until his opponent, maddened as rebels are maddened by the hopelessness of legal redress, resorted to the assassin's expedient, met him in an hotel and shot him dead. He had had three years of his own way unchecked. For three years he had lived as Englishmen hold it impossible to live in America, by holding fast his own will; had defied the law, the customs, the instincts of the society around him; had laid down his opinion, sneered at suitors, rejoiced in the scathing denunciations of the Press, which he never prosecuted, and probably never read; and when at last he was murdered, the populace, so placable when good men are killed, rose to insist on instant vengeance on his murderer, who, for aught they knew, might have sustained unendurable provocation. The man was, by every kind of criterion, utterly bad, and by English judgment bad as only the lowest of mankind are bad; but uneducated, vulgar, and a seeker of comfort as he was, he still found in himself something for which the crowd gave way not without admiration. That something may have been merely audacity, before which, whether evil or good, the crowd invariably shrinks; but to us it seems to have been audacity born of insight, clear, cold, intellectual insight to discern where in the institutions around him the secret of power lay. He mastered that secret by corrupt means instead

the property, and nearly succ

free as an Oriental prince who, like him, would probably have prostituted his position to utterly ignoble personal enjoyment, or that unrestrained pursuit of luxury which he mistook for pleasure. He was a man of mankind changes little, and Vitellius and Heliogabalus reigned.

James Fisk was in no particular way an offspring of Republican institutions or a discredit to them. He was a vulgar De Morny, his mismanagement of the Courts was not much worse than the mismanagement of the Courts would have been under the Empire, and it is probable that had he lived, the Committee of Seventy would have crushed Tammany and the Municipal Council. But his career wakes in our minds some fear for republican institutions when based upon an electorate so strange. It has risen to put down corruption, no doubt; but suppose Fisk to have been a little less insatiable, a little abler, a little more penetrated with political wisdom, to have prospered, instead of trying to absorb prosperity, to have been cultivated, and to have been a vigorous benefactor of the people?

his own corpse on

Nothing could have overthrown him but a rising, which only gratuitous provocations, robbery beyond all necessity, insults to opinion which brought no advantage, could ever have provoked. The man did resign for three years, and why not for thirty? It not that Republican institutions make the people weak, for when the provocation arises, the people is terribly strong; but that they make them so contented, so misdirected to revolt, and so reluctant to risk pleasant lives and embark on an unknown sea. If the South had organized itself for passive resistance, firing on nobody, keeping strictly within State laws and ignoring the Federal Government, would the North have risen to battle? If James Fisk had used his bad power for popular ends, had been a man of the domesticities instead of a Sultan, and had allowed his shareholders something instead of stealing all, might he not have lived his life, and his death have been followed by a fall instead of a rise in all American scrip?

**CRICKET.**

CAMBRIDGE C. C. v. PARANATTA UNION C. C.—On Easter Monday, a match between these two clubs was played at Farnham, which resulted in an easy victory for the Cambridge by five wickets. In the evening the members of the Union C. C. invited the members of the Cambridge C. C. to a well-served dinner, at Mr. Kelly's, Essex Hotel. After the usual toast and speech-making, the Cambridge C. C. left for Sydney. Appended are the scores:—

First innings.	Second innings.
Union C. C.	Cambridge C. C.

him under Acts s  
ough nearly inoperative

[illegible]







TUESDAY, APRIL 2ND

The Railway Commission appointed by the Government immediately after the close of last session, in pursuance of a resolution passed in the Assembly, appear to have been very industrious. A vast mass of evidence has been accumulated, the witnesses comprising engineers, surveyors, contractors, sub-contractors, and most of persons of all sorts of occupations. I am informed that the Commission have instructed estimates for two or three different lines to be prepared, and there is reason to believe that the report will not be unfavourable both to the Southern and to their extensions. It is hoped that the report, with accompanying evidence, will be ready for laying on the table when Parliament meets.

Last week witnessed the launch of the first iron

## 1.

pair of boots, he succeeded in getting another promise, and he wrote to tell the gentlemen signing the petition that he had secured the signature of the member of the legislature. The document laid on the table of Mr. Robertson for nine months, and could they not see what that meant? The money might be got easily enough if he voted against the bill, and he believed the people of Maine would rather never get their court-house than that the integrity of their member should be destroyed, and that the legislature should be disgraced. He would vote for the bill, and then they would get the court-house. This false notion of "loosism" is not only shown in the eagerness displayed to get grants of public money, but also in the treatment of the people of Maine. The "loosism" of this example which by the way illustrates the narrowness and exclusiveness of the principle which is at the root of this protective theory advocated. The hon. member, who is the author of the bill, has a large estate in the State of a constituency where pig-farming is largely carried on, and the report states he "then referred to the results of the pig-breeding industry in the State, and of the passing of which he agreed, and he held as a sample of their efficacy that ham and bacon lately sold at 11d. a lb. and 5d. per lb." (p. 14).

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Nov. 25.		
Sir James Martin	Mr. Thos. D. Sullivan	Mr. Lucas
Mr. Robertson	R. Forster	Lachy
Lord	Mr. Morris	Math
Wilmot	Edwards	Byrne
Winder	Campbell	Brooks
Ryan	Bell	E. Brown
McGowan	Best	Shearer.
Cummings	Warden	

When the House again met on the 30th January, Premier said:—“The Government would not respond to the question of the 25th inst. They were going to the country on that point. They were going to call a special meeting and that policy would be carried out until the count said it was wrong.” Should the Government not rely on the fact that the Government are going to the country of an adverse character will probably be increased, there may be its terms it is premature to conjecture. However, it should be analogous to that submitted by Mr. Forster, we infer, from the opinions submitted, that the Speaker would see before him some such a division this:—

Noon, 12.		
Mr. Allen	Mr. Graham	Mr. Onslow
Baker	Greville	Palke
Bowden	Hookins	Philips
S. Brown	Jones	Piddington
W. G. Brown	Jacob	Rodd
Burns	Jennings	Samuel
Butler	Leo	Sobony
Cred	Lloyd	Singie
Cunneen	Mackey	Switzerland
De Valentin	Mason	Taylor
Driver	Mosses	Toome
Farnell	Nale	Werry
Fitzpatrick	Nealon	Winn
W. Foster	Norman	Worme

Mr. HANNELL could give no opinion on the Board's duties.

Mr. HILL: If we were entitled to £20,000 six years we must be entitled to £100,000 at least now. He was with the Government on this question. If they were unable to collect the duties, the Government should give the swamped or the House swept away.

Mr. HOWARD: Sir James Martin demanded £100,000 without receiving any statistics showing that this could

Border question, I was influenced by a desire to see people rendered to all districts of the colony.

Mr. TAYLOR: The collection of the duties on the Border duties. If it was not just to collect them there would be no just to collect them in Sydney.

Mr. TAYLOR: It has been said that I have been in the country on the Border duties question. His vote at that question were substantially the same as they were 20 years ago, when he supported Sir James Martin's Government.

Mr. TAYLOR was convinced that the effort made by Victorian Government was right. Nothing could be more equitable than the proposal which our Government has rejected.

Mr. TAYLOR was opposed to the collection of the duties on the Border as an unnecessary proceeding. It was carried by a small majority, and he was not in the ranks of the action of the Government. Why should they be unjust and so selfish as to compel them to submit to the collection of the duties on the Border?

Mr. TAYLOR could show by correspondence that terms offered by Victoria were fair, just, and reasonable.

[illegible]

OFFICIAL SHARE BROKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

Bull Coll.	118	.....
Crile, preferential (188 per cent.)	150	.....
Wainland Con.	150	.....
Waratah Coll.	150	.....
Pease & Co. Copper	25/10, 25/10	.....
Mount Perry Copper	33 1/2 to 35	.....
Michael's Creek Gold	33 1/2 to 35	.....
Tippecanoe (1812 Gold)	43 1/2 paid	.....
	43 paid	.....
	43 1/2	.....
Remont Lion (Hawkins Hill)	20/6 paid	.....
Johnson's (Hawkins Hill)	20/6 paid	.....
Armstrong's (Hawkins Hill)	21 paid	.....
Pedoch's Chambers Creek	21 paid	.....
Rhale and Coll.	21 paid	.....
McKinnon's Tia	10 paid	.....
McKinnon Tia	3 paid	.....
Mount Mitchell	2 1/2 paid	.....
Burnett	1/8	.....
Sydney Tia	2 paid	.....
Band and Lion Console (Ballarat)	70 cum div	.....

  

<b>DEBENTURES.</b>	
New South Wales	108 to 104
Greenland (4 per cent.)	110
Edin. Freehold Mills	110
New Zealand, ditto	104 to 102

**MINING.**  
**Long Drive, Hawkins Hill.**—A new promising gold lode

report is untrue." "And I lay a thousand scud against it," rejoined the Christian, who seemed to be bound to be drawn up to the effort. "In that case the report," should prove untrue, then the Christian merchant, and Signor Paul M. Secchi is bound to pay the Jew's fair share of the hundred thousand scudi; and on the other hand, if the truth of this news be confirmed, the Christian merchant, Signor Paul M. Secchi, is justified and empowered to cut with his own hand, with a well sharpened knife, a pound of the Jew's fair flesh, off that part of his body which is to please him. When the news proved untrue, the Christian insisted on his bond; but the Governor having refused to give the fair, reported it to the Prop, who condemned both Jew and Christian to the galleys from which they could only be redeemed by the payment of a hundred thousand scudi."











